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Private

Jan - June 1892

Journal

E. W. Nelson

San Francisco Cal - Manzanilla

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Mex -

U. S. Department of Agriculture

Washington

D. C.

Species of Mammals

20 March 1st	1 Bat	38
Neotoma	1	39
Hesperomys	1	3
2 sp. mice	2	1
4 " Bats	4	7
Cat	1	2
Corn	1	48

Possion	1
Sperm.	1
Squirrel	2
Tejon	1
Deer	1
Rig	1
Lepus	1

2 mice	2
3 mice	3
1 fish	1
1 reptile	1

1 Neotoma	1
1 Hesp.	1
1 Perog.	1
1 mouse	1
1 skunk	1
1 fox	1
	31

1 Thomomys	1
	32

2 Bats	2
1 Bat	1
1 mouse	1
1 Hesp.	1
	37
1 Sciurus	1
	38

1 legua = 5000 Varas = 4.19 Kilos = 2.60+ miles

1 Vara (yd) = 3 pies = .838+ = 2.749+ ft.

1 pie = 12 pulgadas .279+ .916+

1 pulgada = 12 lineas = .023+ = .916+ inches

1 linea .001+ = .076+

Comodreja = flying opossum

3 apr 22

1 Cactus

1 Mink

-1892-

San Francisco, Cal-
January 15, 1892-

About 1 P.M. today we left San Fran-
cisco on board the Pacific mail S.S. Acapulco
(Capt. Potts) for Manzanillo, Mexico -
Only a few cabin passengers
were on board.

The sea was very smooth
and we steamed quietly
off to the south and into
a bank of fog before dark.
The last sound as I lost myself
in sleep was the hoarse note
of the fog whistle.

Jan 15th - to

The smooth sea & fog kept
with us until we were south
of San Diego when it became
less & less until off Cerros
Island we had a clear
sky. From San Francisco
to this point Larus argentatus
Smithsonianus, L. Californicus and
S. glaucescens have been
common. As we passed the
high rocky island a single
pair of Frigate Birds came ^{up} and
circling about in our neighbor-

but without paying any attention
to us. Diomedea brachyura
was with us until we were
off Cape St. Lucas. The Larus
glaucescens did not follow
us south of Cerros Is.

A few petrels & fulmars were
seen at too great distance
to identify.

Cerros Island was passed at some
distance so I could only make out
a mass of high rocky & broken surface
rising to 2000 or 3000 ft. & apparently
very barren.

The next day ~~we~~ () we passed
Magdalena Bay which seems
to be surrounded by high hills
or low mts. on the seaward
side.

The ~~the~~ range of mts. on the mainland
south of Cerros Is. is low & barren
not appearing to rise over 1500 or
2000 ft.

Cape St. Lucas

Jan 20th Early this morning we
were rounding Cape St. Lucas.
Scarcely a bird was seen except
a few Larus calif. & L. heermanni.
The mts. appear to occupy most

of the southern point of the penin.
the Cape being a low rocky
headland with two jutting rocks
just off shore in the sea.

The S.W. ~~of~~ side of point is rolling
& rises to the high mts. toward the
interior a few miles. The hills
along the shore are sandy
but covered with a gener-
ally distributed growth of bushes.
This bushy growth extends all
around the end as far as I could
see. The town at the Cape is a
small one of slight importance
but 12 miles further around on
the Gulf side is San Jose del Cabo
which is quite a place at the
mouth of a small river that
flows southward for some 60
miles through a fertile valley
several miles lying along the
eastern base of the main
range of mts.

We soon left the Cape behind
and steamed slowly off across
the Gulf passing a schooner
beached on the Gulf.

Oddly enough - among the few
cabin passengers on board

I find two who know friends of mine. One a Mr. Chestnut of Oakland Cal. is a friend of Mr. Bryant's of the Cal. Acad. of Sci. & of Dikeman & Palmer of the Biol. Survey.

Four of the passengers on en route to mines in which they are interested and another is a coffee planter going to his place in Chiapas.

Mazatlan, Jan. 21 -

Early in the morning we dropped anchor at this place in an open harbor.

The town is about a couple of miles from the anchorage and is marked by a fringe of Coconut palms ~~at~~ along a ~~the~~ curving line of sandy beach.

The low houses peeping out from this shelter give the first view of the town a decidedly tropical air.

The entrance to the harbor is marked some rocky islets from 100 to 200 ft. high on which are located a light house and

a small battery of gunslater
from an old warship now
lying at the head of the harbor
used as a naval training ship.
We landed and strolled about
town for a short time.

The place is the principal port
on the Mexican west coast at
present - excepting only Acapulco.
The buildings are all of the Mexican
type. One story adobe built
with plain flat fronts, barred
windows and low parapets
about the flat, or gently sloping
tiled roofs.

The Customhouse at the landing has
its front built up into a series
of arches supported by columns
fronting the street & ~~then~~ forming
a broad porch or overhang.
The Customs inspector was
very lenient in his examination
of the baggage of passengers
landing here.

I had a \$50.00 bank note to get
exchanged for silver here -
the note being on the London & Mexican
Bank - the first bank of the country
yet I had to pay a discount of 3%

to get silver for it. The friend who was with me had a letter to mail which cost him 5 cts. per half oz. to send it to the United States yet to have mailed his letter to any part of the Mex. Republic the same letter would have cost just double that amount.

These are instances of almost Chinese methods by which Mexico is held back.

All of the carrying of cargo is made by lighters from ship to the small wharf & thence it is taken on the backs of Indian porters who handle heavy boxes & barrels of merchandise with remarkable activity. Packages not exceeding about 200 lbs each either in bale, barrel or box are carried upon the head & shoulders of one man. Heavier packages are taken by mough men to carry them.

The porters wear a heavy, braided oval shaped shoulder pad held in place by a fillet about the brow. These porters are well muscled about back & legs & work very actively. Small boats are frequently run up

Birds noted at Mazatlan

Helminthophila lutescens

Sud. auduboni

Ardea herodias

Egretta alba

Nycthemias violaceus

Larus delawarensis

" *calif.*

Pelecanus fuscus

Troglodytes

Amiscolus = sp?

to the beach and the trunks & other baggage of passengers is taken off by the porters wading out, often waist deep.

Mazatlan faces an open bay with a low rocky headland & some small rocky islets forming a point beyond the town. The town fronts a fine sandy beach on both sides of this point. On the inside of the point a ^{broken} row of coconut palms grow in a line following the sweep of the beach & sheltering a row of low, pointed roofed, thatched huts giving a remarkable resemblance to the views the books of travellers have given us of villages on coral islands of the South Pacific.

A small but effective light-house caps the highest islet off the point & a big gun fort commands the bay & town on the ridge of the point itself.

We visited the market where a generous display of very garden truck was the main feature. We felt the unusual heat & must aboard early & the steamer left port in the morning heading down the coast again.

San Blas. Jan. 27.
Did not go ashore here as I will return
in a couple of months or so & I had
a chance to see some of the people on
board from whom I obtained some
desired information.

Groups of Coconut trees shading
low white buildings give the same
effect here as noted at Mazatlan.
This is a very open harbor with something
the appearance of Mazatlan harbor but
even less sheltered & forming a dangerous
landing in rough weather. A number
of lives have been lost here in the surf.
Fortunately our weather has been very fine
& perfectly smooth at the landing places.

Mazatlan Jan 28th

From near Mazatlan to San
Blas the coast country is mainly
low with hills & mts. rising in
the interior. From San B. to Maz-
atlan the hills border immediately on
the coast nearly all the way with
rocky islets in places & at the
Bay at Maz- are rocky headlands.
This place is situated on a narrow
strip of sand beach at the base of

low steeply inclined & brush covered hills. The town extends back through a small gap which leads to the long lagoon which lies just the other side of the village to the south - & extends nearly to the mouth of the America R. This lagoon is shallow & is a favorite resort for many water birds & Crocodiles. We anchored off the town in the eve. and I remained on board till the next morning so to get my baggage through the Custom house.

Mon. Jan 24 -
Took my traps ashore & delivered my letter from the Mexican Minister at W. to the head of Custom house here & the letter at once passed my baggage without examination - a courtesy I appreciated as it would be a great job to open up my numberless parcels. Found quarters in a miserable hotel the best the town affords. It is a rude board structure with open cracks out of the sleeping rooms. Some ladies of easy virtue en route to Colima occupied adjoining quarters & made night hideous with their wrangling & drunken aduirs.

May. Jan 25
Our traps which were set along the
side of lagoon near trails contained
one Coon & two Opossums this
morning. The coon almost exactly
like those of Cal.

The country about here on all the
flats & hillsides is covered with a
more or less abundant growth of
bushes & low trees - ~~with~~ with a large
amount of ^{small} mesquite trees on the flats.
Many of the trees & bushes are thorn
briers. Along the lagoons of brackish
water ~~is~~ a narrow belt of
Mangroves on which several species
of herons & a cormorant are fond of
perching. Under their shelter the Cr-
abiles crawl ashore.

A low protect the buzzards & as a conse-
quence they are very abundant & care less
about presence of people. The Black
Belted is most numerous then the
Turkey Buzz. & the Osceola Eagle come
next.

On flats & southerly hillslopes the
trails of a large rufous backed Neotoma
are everywhere like a network.
A broad belt of low land adjacent
to shore of sea & lagoons & extending

some distance up the hillsides the land
crabs abound. Hermit Crabs also occur
near shore. Spermophilus annulatus
or dark gray Sciurus are found on hillsides.
The weather is warm but not too much
so for one to work.

The main effect of the heat so far
upon both myself & man is to render
us very nervous so that at night we
find it very difficult to sleep.

May. Jan He - to 31st

Continued collecting about
the immediate vicinity of the town.
Took a fine leopard Cat called
"mococuan" by the people here.
It was trapped within half a mile of
town. The town contains only some
400 people & is supported by
the traffic with Colima, for which
place it is the seaport.

The police here walk about day &
night armed with a large 45 cal.
revolver hung to their belt
in addition to the orthodox club.
Nearly everyone coming to town
from the country either carries
a rifle or a revolver.

and the heavy bush-knife (machete)
like a short sword is also commonly
slung to the saddle bow on the left
side.

The town is a sleepy little place
which shows a little activity in
the early morning when the women
are out marketing with small baskets
about sunrise and in the cool
hours from sunset to 9 P.M. when
people stroll about chatting, laughing
& apparently enjoying life in a happy
-go-lucky way.

The porters engaged in loading or
unloading vessels here earn con-
siderable money during their short periods
of occupation so that ^{this place} is better
supplied with money among the lower
classes than most small places.

There appears to be very little drunkenness
though the fiery Tequila or mescal brandy
is abundantly supplied at 3¢ a glass at
very many shops & booths.

A curious thing to a person
accustomed to the large signs
displayed by stores & shops in our country
is the almost entire absence of signs
here. In this town the only places where ^{there}
are signs are over the doors of the ^{offices} municipal

neatly kept

A pretty little square grown up with
Coconut palms & various flowering
plants is an unexpected sight here in
a town of this size - no am. village
of the same size that I have ever seen
has its equal. Each morning the cross
walks are swept by a man whose duty
it is to attend to it. Prisoners from
the jail under guard sweep the streets
every morning & the refuse is
taken out of town in a cart.

The streets are paved with cobble stones
wedged together & presenting a roughly
plane surface sloping to the middle
to form a drainage way to the sea.
Slightly raised sidewalks are found
paved in same way or with flagging.
The cobble stones are sometimes
divided into bands by regular lines
of stones laid in parallel rows
across the street, ^{about} every 2 ft. As nearly
all traffic is by pack mule or
porties such pavement is
very durable.

The houses are mainly one story
with gently sloping, double pitched roofs
covered with oval tiles.

The common people either go
barefooted or wear sandals.

The men wear shirts & overalls
with a broad rimmed high crowned
straw hat. ~~The~~ And a serape
is commonly carried thrown over
one shoulder morning or evening.
The women wear a chemise cut square
across the upper part of bust leaving
shoulders and arms exposed except
for the narrow shoulder bands.
A petticoat ^{is also thrown over shoulders of} completes the costume
unless sandals, or sometimes
shoes are added. The town is supplied
with water by runners carrying 6 water
jars in a frame, 3 on a side,
or by a tank wagon.

Street vendors of cakes have small
tables spread at times or walk about
with their wares balanced on their heads.

Vendors of Coconut milk walk
slowly about crying their wares.

My work has proved a source of never
failing interest to them & they seem very
willing to give me all they possess in the
way of information. This place is
a fine one for an Ornithologist
as it is very rich in birds and
also in reptiles.

very short about head to feet

May. Fri 1st - 3d

Last Saturday I went a mile or two
of miles out of town to a ranch
where I heard that I would find
an American (Mr. Stadden).
It proved to be so & I was cordially
rec'd by him & we established
a relationship on the fact of both com-
ing from ~~was~~ Illinois. I enjoyed
his hospitality for two days and while
there helped take a large Iguana over 4 ft.
long and also saw a pair of the pretty
little Acapulco deer. They made
their way up a steep hillside through
a dense tangle of undergrowth by holding
their noses straight out and creeping slowly
ahead.

On Sunday I ran across a drove of
about a dozen animals called
Teyon by the people here. They live
to a great extent on land crabs & insects
but eat birds, eggs, Coon & are extremely
fond of sweets of all kinds.

The bunch I saw was straying
along through a low growth of
small trees into which they all climbed
when they heard me coming. I crept through
the bushes & before I knew it was among

them & they sprang down all about me & scampered away to a rocky ledge on a hillside where they disappeared. I wounded a large one & killed a small one, only securing the latter. Until it died the latter uttered a sharp squealing cry.

On the 2^d inst. I made all preparations to cross the bay to work at a point there for a week or so but when I went out to secure a boatman I was met by the announcement that every boat had gone off to a Fiesta somewhere & would not return for several days. — One of the customary pleasures of Mex. travel — wait while every one celebrates the fiestas. Pasted on the walls of houses in the poorer quarters of the town here are posters banded with the national colors red, white, green and printed with announcements of the virtues of the virgin of Guadalupe.

"Maria de Guadalupe es la madre de los Mexicanos"

Another name of Guadalupe is the faith, hope & salvation of the Mexicans.

Others ask her to protect the household &c. &c.

The half caste character of the lower class is very evident in their features & very often curly black hair, thick lips &c show the presence of Negro blood.

About the hotel or Pasada where I am stopping a number of women are employed and sing many songs while at work with very pleasing voices.

At the hotel table some curious manners are exhibited - or rather their lack - One day at noon a man sat at table with his wife & wore his huge sombrero throughout the meal as did another man at the other end of table. Both men appeared to belong to the middle classes here.

At the close of a meal it is a common thing for the men (who are clerks &c in stores & offices here) to take a mouthful of water and after rinsing their mouth to spit it out upon the floor while they sometimes complete their toilet by wiping their teeth & gums on the border of the table cloth. Cigarettes are smoked at will by the guests while at table.

As an offset to this may be mentioned the common custom of guests on entering the dining room to pass the compliments

of the hour to the guests preceding him
to which all reply politely. & the first
guests to leave the room bid the others
good day which salute is returned.

At the hotel one woman is occupied
most of the time in grinding wheat
on a stone mortar ^{by hand} while another stands
before a kneading trough & makes
tortillas by the hour.

These leathery cakes are the main food
used though a variety of small ^{cakes} are
used with coffee & chocolate.
Pure Colima coffee of very fine
flavor is used here.

Feb 3^d to 14th

Vicinity of Manzanillo.

On the 4th I arranged matters &
took the train out about 8 miles
south of town to Tepelcate, a small
ranch by the R.R. track on the border
of the lagoon. The train stopped and
let us off in the midst of the tangle
of thorny brush which borders the
track all along this strip of flat
country on the narrow peninsula between
sea & lagoon. I followed a trail
leading back into the bushes &

soon came to a couple of palm-
leaf thatched houses built of wattled
sticks woven into upright posts.
By some shouting & humping out
the people rescued me from a
pack of half starved curs and
I was able to arrange to stop here
with the ranch man Eusebio Rosario.
My effects were soon brought
up & we put out some traps about
there. That night we slept on a couple
of benches and I was nearly devoured
by fleas.

We ate inside the house which has
an uneven earthen floor.

A wicker, or hurdle-worked partition
divided the family sleeping room
from the larger general apartment
over which the high-steeply pitched
roof made a dim & smoke blackened
cap. The light streaming in through
innumerable chinks in the walls served
to give everything a dark & shaded
air even at midday.

At the end of the room a stand sup-
ported a stone metate & long grinding
stone beside which a larger stand
supported an earthen coated fire
place where a small fire of dry

wood was used to cook it.
During several hours each day
a woman stood behind the metate
laboriously grinding corn that had
been soaked until it made a kind of
paste as ground.

Then when a supply of this was
prepared the woman spent other
hours patting small lumps of this
paste into small, round, thin
cakes which were baked on a metal
plate over the fire and called tortillas
of which the staple bread of the country.

Everywhere one gets the steady
pat-pat-pat of the tortilla maker's
hands may be heard & wherever
a family is large so six or eight persons
are fed a large part of one woman's
time is occupied in the manuf. of this
bread. At our hotel in Manzanillo
from before daylight till after dark
this sound is heard almost constantly.

The morning after our arrival
we found that our traps gave
us but a small yield. I took 3 badly
damaged specimens of ~~the~~ *Hesperomys*
~~crosses~~ from my traps & this was all.
The next day we caught a Coyote

on the sea shore where the tracks
of these animals were common where
they ran along the beach & dug up
the land crabs.

The one taken is darker more reddish
than the Coyote north of the U.S. border.
Ever since coming to Manzanillo
I have heard of the Tejón - an
animal said to be common in
the woods here & Eusebio said
he would take us out & show us
some.

With a half dozen dogs we sallied
out early one morning and after going
a couple of miles through the thickets
along a maze of cattle trails the dogs
suddenly pricked up their ears and
started into the bushes.

A moment later I caught sight
of several dark ^{colored} animals running
away into the bushes & fired at one
without effect. At the same time
the dogs forced one into a tree
as we came up it crept into a dense
mass of vines & we could not see
it so we were forced to go on
as the tree being hung full of thorny
vines was too difficult to climb.

List of birds noted about Manzanillo
of which no specimens were taken.

Jan 25 to Feb 18-

✓ <i>Pelecanus calif.</i>	✓ Tree Duck (White Speculum)
✓ <i>Tachypeta aquida</i>	✓ <i>Fulix collaris</i>
✓ <i>Phaethon aethereus</i>	✓ <i>Asturina plagiata</i> - marsh hawk
✓ <i>Sarus delawarensis</i>	✓ Turkey & Blk & Caracara
✓ <i>Scopus forsteri</i>	✓ Buzzards.
✓ <i>Caspian Tern</i>	✓ Ground dove - Inca dove
✓ <i>Platys aurifrons</i>	✓ Belted & Cabanis Kingfishers
✓ Dark bodied & Ring necked	✓ Bank & Rough Wg. & Wh. Bel-
✓ <i>Gannets.</i>	✓ Swallows.
✓ Large & small White Egrets	✓ <i>Agelaius gubernator</i>
✓ Reddish egret	✓ <i>Cardinalis virg-vor?</i>
✓ Blk & yellow Cr. Night	✓ <i>Crotophaga</i> sp?
✓ herons.	✓ Yellow Warb.
✓ Glossy (green) White Wood	✓ <i>Mniotiltus pusillus</i>
✓ Ibis.	✓ Blk & wh. Creeper
✓ Blk necked still	✓ Mocking Bird.
✓ Least, Spotted &	
✓ <i>Scirpalmated Sandp.</i>	
✓ Wilsons Snipe	
✓ <i>Sobier</i>	
✓ Killdeer	
✓ Carolina Rail ✓	
✓ Coot ✓	
✓ Pintail-mallard-Blk Wg	
✓ Teal-Spoonbill-Red head,	
✓ Widgeon, <i>Tringidactyla</i>	

We resumed the hunt and went on cautiously through the dusky shade of the dense overhanging bushes & trees - peering to right & left. In a short time we found two other bunches of the animals & secured one from each. These were meas. & skinned on the spot & then we returned home by the shore of the lagoon where I shot a large Raiman.

The next day we went out again & secured 5 Tejones. We struck a large old male at first digging into the ground by a trail & I killed him by a rifle shot. A few moments later the dogs ran into a bunch of them & put several up trees & we secured 4 of them almost as quickly as we could fire. These were skinned & we returned to camp.

Always in going out Eusebio comes a carbine in one hand & has a machete slung over his other (left) shoulder in its scabbard.

In going home we often left the trails & he would draw his machete & walk ahead chopping the branches of the thorny bushes in our way.

with surprising dexterity. His clothing consists of a white cotton shirt, broad cotton trousers (white) sandals & a high straw hat.

Finding game scarce on this peninsula I decided to take our traps across to the mainland side of the lagoon. This we did after Eusebio had procured a written permission for us to go on the land there as it is the property of Ponciano Ruiz & it seems that the people here are very strict not to permit unlicensed trespassing on their land.

We trapped there a few days & secured 3 Tiger Cats - a number of Opossums & Coons & Sperm.

annulatus which latter is very abundant. A beautiful belt of coconut palms grows along the mainland here - the species on which the small oil bearing nuts grow. Some lovely vistas and nooks where perpetual twilight is found occur in these groves & it is like wandering down the aisles of a noble high filled cathedral to walk in their shadow.

The Tesmo abounds there as do also the Acapulco deer, jabalin & other animals.

The drawback to enjoyment here however is in the myriads of small ticks which swarm on the bushes & cover one from head to foot in a few minutes. The young fellow with me after a day or two became a mass of small pimples from their bites & neither of us could sleep at night from the nervous irritation brought on by them.

At length we took up our traps and loading them into a dug out canoe we paddled back to Manzanillo. On the way we saw from 6 to 10 beautiful Spoonbills besides many other water birds.

In a little marshy bay of the lagoon near Tepiccate a Spur-winged Jacana is quite common. I saw 5 or 6 at a time feeding along the border of the water.

Cattle are numerous & seem to do very well on the brushy country here. The tigers get a few at times but their natural enemies seem to be few & the animals seen were in

good condition. When the
vaqueros here wish to drive
cattle here they put a rope about
the neck of the one to be driven & then
make it fast to the horn of a tame
ox or bull & so take the animal
along trails through a dense
thicket of thorny bushes where
no one could drive unruly animals.
Everyone goes armed with rifle
or revolver here & all carry the
machete slung to the saddle bow on
left hand side. A broad leather
apron is fitted over the horn of
saddle & hangs down to the feet &
extends back over the legs &
hips so to protect the person from
thorns in riding through the dense
thorny brush that is everywhere
here.

I found Eusebio & his wife very
simple goodnatured people.
When I went there he told me to pay
what I liked & expressed himself per-
fectly satisfied with what I gave him.

Manzanillo Feb 15 to 18. I stayed
here ~~for~~ 3 days drying & packing
skins and was fortunate enough
to get a fine lot of bats (*Saccopteryx*)
from the roof of the Steamship Co's
warehouse. The bats were hanging
from the roof by the hundred, each
one by itself, & if another lit close
by ~~to~~ it would walk quickly to
one side 2 or 3 inches.

At an old storeroom of the R.P. Co. I
found a half dozen leaf nosed
bats hanging together in a cluster.
On the 18th I took the train &
moved up to Armeria a small
place on the Armeria Riv.
where I found quarters in the
house of a small storekeeper
there.

Feb 19-

Needing some material I took
the train to Colima in the afternoon.
In the evening I presented a
letter I had to a Mr Clark here & found
him just preparing to leave town but
he soon made me acquainted
with the small american colony here.
All of these are employed on the steam
or Street Car lines except a druggist

The business here is mainly in the hands of Germans outside of the native dealers.

Feb. 20th Colima

Met a Mr. Noakes from Corpus Christi, Tex. this a.m. he has just come in from Guadalajara & is en route to Manzanillo to collect birds.

This is a town of one story, tile roofed houses with a pretty garden & Plaza. Fine gardens of Coconut trees & other tropical fruits are scattered about the outskirts of the town & several plantations of Bananas & Coconuts were passed between here & Colima.

To the north of the town rising up 10000 ft from the plain is the grand bulk of the volcano - about whose head a group of cumulus clouds hang most of the time although the volcano is quiet at present. For several thousand feet from the summit the volcano is a bare gray cone of ashes & lava. Below this is a pine forest becoming

more abundant as the east
& north flanks of the adjacent &
higher peak is reached.

A broad plain sweeps down
along the course of the Ormeria
Riv. from base of Volcans de
Colima to the sea.

It is covered with a growth of
low trees & thorny bushes with
scattered irregular open
grassy areas.

Colima Mex. Feb 21 -

The markets & stores keep open
& do a rushing business all
day till 3 P.M., which is the general
closing hour.

In the evening walking about the
plaza. I was interested in the odd
etiquette of the place. Ladies promenade
about the walk next the wall going
from right to left about the square.

Outside of this the gentlemen promenade
in the opposite direction.

In a still outer circle is a space
allotted to the poorer classes &
all not dressed well enough to be
classed as gentlemen or ladies.
The police see that this line is preserved

are strict in preventing any disorder or unseemly conduct in any of the circles.

Gentlemen are not supposed to speak to any but their most intimate lady friends & then only the briefest formality. Only near relatives are supposed to proceade with a lady & this is not usual, even for a husband to go with his wife.

Tues. Feby 22 - I returned to Armeria this morning. I found that my assistant had secured but a few Passerines & a Coon in his traps here.

Armeria Feby 23 - 29th
Remained here during this period scouring the country for mammals. Secured 4 fine specimens of the wild dog (Pecary) & a deer ♂ with one ^{antler} ~~horn~~ crippled. The only way to get these animals here in the dense undergrowth when they are found is to find a "mohó" tree when some of the nuts have fallen & sit down there & wait patiently for hours till some animal comes along. By doing this one morning I secured a fine ♂ Pig. He led a small

drove of his companions along through the brush & came in sight 40 yds off quite unsuspectingly. He stopped then an instant in a position where I could see about $\frac{1}{2}$ of the middle of his body between the trees & I fired cutting him down in the loins & killing him instantly. His companions instantly vanished in the brush & although I waited there until evening not another animal showed up except Ground Pigeons & Chalacacas. The latter are extremely common & are very noisy. Their call note is heard the entire day & if one goes through the woods with the utmost silence he will be assailed every hundred yards or so by a series of discordant shrieks & clattering notes from the densely vine-matted top of adjacent tree tops. 4 to 6 or 8 are commonly together & while sitting under the oroko trees waiting for game these birds are seen feeding about on the ground with much the habits of turkeys.

The people here have found out that we have traps out & as a consequence they have begun to steal them so that I have been obliged to take them up. 4 were taken one night.

On the 26th I went down to Cuquattan
on the sea shore to get some
bats from the hotel building there which
is now deserted. I found the Saccotryx
like that found at Manzanillo to be very common.
Cuquattan is a pleasure resort for the
people of Colima during April & May.

The hotel is near a fine strip of sea
beach for bathing but is a long, roughly
made barn-like building of boards.

The rest of the town is built of wattled
brush & grass. The season is now approaching
when the people will be here &
20 or 30 people were busy bringing in
brush & huge packs of grass to rebuild
the roofs & walls of the houses.

The amusing description I had read of the
place came to mind. A man at Manzan-
illo told me that this was a watijung place
where people lived 2 months each
year & then they left & the cattle came
in & ate up the town which was rebuilt
each season.

On the train running from Colima to
Manzanillo are two armed guards at all
times. The prevalence of weapons among
all classes is very striking. Nearly all
were ^{callos} revolvers, but when too poor for this
then they carry about the machete.

This is slung from the saddle bow & is intended for service among the thickets as well as a weapon. But when travelling the more well-to-do classes have the machete replaced on the saddle by a light sabre or sometimes a straight sword.

At Armenia I am stopping at the principal store & Reguila bar in the place & it is a common custom for the people to come & stay about the place drinking & talking for hours carrying a naked machete in the hand when they have no revolver.

While waiting at the depot, or shed - for the train at Cuyutlan I saw ~~other~~ ^{as} is a common custom nearly the entire population of the place to see the train arrive.

We had to wait long & I noticed a scene that was characteristic of the country - 3 women of the common class were seated on the platform with several children under 8 years of age. Two of the women were mothers of the children & the other a girl of about 18. The latter spent more than an hour teaching a boy about 4 years old a string of vile epithets. She whispered in his ear & he would shout the names at the other children at which the 3 women would shriek with laughter.

She also taught him several obscene actions at all of which the child's mother seemed greatly amused as were the ~~other~~ children.

The people about seemed to not give the matter the least notice though it must have been apparent to all.

The language abounds in a swarm of vile terms & names to which the English cannot compare.

A notice on the wall of the Cuyuthu hotel announces a grand ball for May 5, 1890 to wind up the celebration of the national holiday & winds up its flamboyant periods with the statement in large type that "the best decency consistent with a good education will be preserved". - A good comment on the state of society when it is known that this is a ~~not~~ resort of the best society of Columbia, the state Capital.

The almost universal courtesy observed among the people is almost exactly that of the middle ages when everyone went armed & was ready to send an unwilling man or woman.

Although my host at Amena is worth quite a sum of money, he lives in a wattle house with but slightly better surroundings.

than the other people & a constant
succession of pigs, chickens, donkeys
or 2 tame deer ~~are~~ is found in the house -
the animals passing through it to a corral
in the door, or out again as they like -

Armeria March 4th 1892 -

I was surprised to have here some days
ago when some mouse traps set at
the mouth of the river in some low
land grown up to canes, grass weeds gave
a return of two species of mice. I then
stayed over & the next day two other species
were taken and I have a fine lot now
as a reward for perseveringly setting
traps in all kinds of localities.

Have secured 3 deer here also and
a species of squirrel differing
from Allen's ^{serviculus} centralis but having
rusty rump & neck patches.

They are very rare as I have had
men in the woods here day after
day & these are the only two that have
been obtained - & two others were seen.
The people here - or several at least -
have told me that there were plenty
of squirrels here & on questioning them
they thought they might see 2 in a day's
hunting. The actual results have been one

squirrel for a week's work by 2 or 3 hunters who, while looking for other game also watched for them.

A fine *Felis* was brought in the night of the second. It was killed among the coconut palms a few miles from here & is a different species from the ones taken near Manzanillo.

The deer here have very small ^{antlers} ~~horns~~ in proportion to the body judging from the 2 bucks I have & the ~~horns~~ antlers I have seen.

Last evening we took the first skunk of the trip. It is called *zorillo* by the people here & is one of the badger-like animals having long claws on the front feet like a badger & a long tail not more bushy than the tail of a fox if so much so. The tail & a broad band from ears to tail along back are white - rest of body black. The people tell me that these animals will climb trees after chickens roosting there. They have a remarkably long cartilaginous snout projecting $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch beyond the teeth in front - with a soft joint at base & strong muscles on the sides of the nose attached to malar bones to move the snout exactly like the muscles on the sides of nose of the *Peromyscus*.

I obtained and proportionally they are equally large in these skulls as it would seem that the latter must use their nose to root with.

The ^{nasal passage} ~~nostril~~ on each side in front & just below the external opening is opened out into a ^{conch} like expansion or chamber which is constricted at the nostril -

Among the mice taken near the mouth of the Armenia is one like a Perognathus without the large auditory bullae seen in that genus. *Peromyscus* are extremely common here as many as 5 or 6 leaving their tracks along a single trail during the night.

The "Tienda" when I am stopping fronts the plaza in Armenia and all the life of the town passes before one here. I have sat by the hour and watched the movement going on there with never failing interest. The people are early risers & at first sign of dawn the pat-pat-pat of the toquilla makers hands comes from the adjacent houses. The loud cawing of the cocks is incessant for an hour when they march about & spend the day in

company with a host of pigs & a
goodly supply of dogs in skirmishing
about for food, making raids into
the houses at frequent intervals as
do also their four footed companions.
Every morning just after day light
the people send children or come
themselves for sweet coffee
fresh-coon or other thing needed in
the household for starting in the day.

Then also begins the procession to & from
the public well where the women & girls
carrying large red earthen jars carry
water for the household uses both morning
& evening for an hour or two.

The water is sometimes carried by boys
who use a pole on the shoulder with a
jar at each end but it is
almost always the women of the house
who carry the water. The jar is carried on
the left shoulder & held in place by the up-
raised left hand; & at times by the right
hand thrown over the top of head.

The usual dark colored shawl is thrown
about the head and adds to the graceful
outlines of the figure draped in the
single straight gown & waist. The customs
from childhood here of carrying burdens

on the shoulders & head & going barefooted or with sandals & with no superfluous clothing to impede the movements ~~unites~~ to produce a remarkably graceful carriage of the body in walking. The motion is wholly from the hips down & the body ~~is~~ is held erect in an easy pose with the head well up and producing an effect very pleasing. Even quite old women have this & it is much more noticeable among the lower classes of or burden carriers than among the higher class.

As a rule the women have very common features but there are several exceptions here and one in particular whose face has attracted my notice. She comes to the store morning & evening for corn, &c. and it is a pleasure to catch the sweet expression of mild dignity that seems habitual with her albeit she is nearly the daughter of a poor woodcutter living in a palm-hatched hut across the plaza. One afternoon I took my camera & as she stood by herself for a moment by the door I asked her if I might take her picture. She was standing with her side toward me as I spoke & as I finished she turned her face over her

shoulder & flashed a smile at me that showed a set of even & beautifully white teeth & was like a sudden ray of light and with a laughing & softly spoken Adios she picked up her measure of corn & was gone on the instant.

The next morning she did not come to market & I told ^{LEOBARDA} Señora Leobarda the woman of the house where I am stopping of my desire to get the girl's picture & she saw her & told the girl but the latter said she was too poorly dressed, having none but old clothing unworthy to be taken in a picture.

In the afternoon, however I waited for her again & as she came for corn I was ready & secured an instantaneous view of her as she came to the store.

It seems that all the village knew I desired the girl's picture & when I secured it as she came up several of her friends in the store laughed at her in great enjoyment of her confusion. The next morning I watched for her to go to the mill & then taking Señora Leobarda to explain what I wished I went there & secured a couple of other pictures of her & others.

with their orator jobs. Her name
is ~~Dunja~~ Andrea

The voices of the women here are
remarkably soft and while I sit
by the door of the store in the evening they
pass by each one saying "Buenas tardas"
in a tone that is like a caress so
soft & sweet is it.

The children have fewer toys and games than
any that I have ever seen.

They seem like smaller editions of the grown
people going to market, carrying wood &
water & performing other work with all
the quiet deliberation of their elders.

Wages are from 3¢ to 50 cts per day here
Corn 1 3/4 cts a lb. Wheat flour is 6 cts a lb.
& used only as made up by bakers into
small loaves or into coffee cakes.

The coffee made here even by the
poorest people is remarkably fragrant.

It is a luxury here which the poor do not
commonly enjoy being worth 20¢ a lb.
in current coin = 18¢ U.S.

March 5th Near Colima

Took the train today and moved camp up to Colima stopping at the "Balcon Ranch" about 3 miles west of town by the R.R. track. The place is occupied owned by Mr. Aug. Morrill an American born near Manchester N. H. but who has lived many years here & in Colima where he has a drug store.

We embarked on the train today in the midst of quite a sharp shower of rain that continued for a couple of hours. Every day for several days past the sky has become obscured & every indication of rain given.

The ride across the cactus strewed lands is interesting from the number of species of cacti strewn over it in every direction. The open ground is covered with a thin sod of grass which the soil is too sandy to make very heavy.

I went into Colima for mail in the eve. but got nothing but a manuscript for my gun. This is considerable however as one barrel has been

Circus hudsonius A few.
Falco sparverius com.
Helminthophila celata com.
Ondroeca aestiva com.
Melospiza lincolni abund.
Pipilo chlorurus com.
Geothlypis trichas com.
Zenaidura macroura Abund.
Mockingbird com.
Oryzopsis ruficeps "

useless for a month or over owing
 to a broken spring.

March 6th to 14th - Balcon Rancho
 near Colima - Mex.

Have remained here at work during
 the past 8 days & have secured a nice
 lot of mammals. A very long-slender
 bodied weaselon and a large
 heavy-bodied, Chestnut-brown *Thomomys*
 besides a species of *Perognathus*,
 a *Hesperomys*, *Sigmodon* & two species of
 mice I cannot place.

I have also secured 10 species of the 9-
 banded Armadillo & two species
 of skunks - One the badger-skunk with
 long claws on fore feet & the short-haired
 tail & the other like ordinary *neophilus*
 except for having a narrow white
 stripe from side of head back along
 flank nearly to tail below ~~the white~~
 a white area along the dorsum.
 On the opposite page is a list of
 northern birds seen here during the
 past week. All were apparently
 migrating. The dove here with white
 wing bars is nesting & about ready to
 hatch as one set of eggs showed very plainly.
 Birds are excessively abundant here

now, probably owing in great part to the fact that the northward migration is at hand.

It seems rather odd in our present situation geographically speaking to see regular American Corn-bread, and Pumpkin pie come to the table & today (Mar. 14) we had strawberries & cream. The berries are grown in the colder climate on side of the mt. 20 miles or so from here & brought down on pack mule. Before Colima attained the luxury of an ice machine, snow was brought some 25 or 30 miles from the top of the Sierra Nevada on pack animals that started so to journey across the plain at night.

The *Thomomys* taken here is dark chestnut brown & is most common in a field where there is quite a coconut ~~oche~~ grove. The *Armadillos* are very common all over the upper end of the llanos & especially about Colima. They live in burrows in banks & sides of arroyos - or on the level plain also but less frequently. They are nocturnal & are easily caught at night by going out

with dogs in their haunts ^{or} if it is cloudy
our ^{or} going quietly about watching
for them in the moonlight. As soon as
one is seen a quick rush must be made
& it must be caught sheld by the tail.
They cannot run as fast as a man,
but if near their hole they often escape.
When knocked about they coil up in
a ball but watch for an opportunity
to make a sudden attempt to escape.
They cannot see but very poorly in daytime
& when they venture out-as they do at
times-are easily caught. They come
out often at dusk.

Columbia is 1750 ft. above sea level -
Many species of birds which were plentiful
in the low Coast country are not found
here. But many occur in both places.
The Chachalacca is not found here
& the Quail found here is not there.
The ticks which swarm there are
scarce here also.

The Volcano is constantly emitting a small
amount of whitish vapor like steam
from top of crater & also from a vent
on side of cone below the top.
Yesterday (13th) a large volume of whitish

Volcans of
Colima

Wages:-

vapor rolled up from the crater
& finally settled as a cloud cap over
the summit.

No sign of an eruption proper is to be
seen nor has there been this past 12 months
despite the sensational articles
in the papers all over the U.S. in the fall.

Wages here at Colima run as follows:-
for farm hands 25 ~~to 30~~ ³² cts a day with
board. House servant male about ~~25~~ ³² cts a
day. Without board common labor is from 35-37 1/2 cts.

This eve. March 14, I chanced to step
out at sunset and had a beautiful view
of the volcano out of which arose a
heavy cloud of white vapor more
extensive than any I have yet seen.
The view across the plain of Colima
dotted with the plume-like heads of
Cocoa groves already in shadow by
coming night changed through
smoky blue to soft purplish
shades about the tops of the
mtns where the sun still lingered
and ever rising in changing form
the cap of vapor on Popocatepetl
from Colima plain the country

Swings up rapidly in series
of abrupt but rounded contours
Broken by deep barrancas
and shaded deep ^{dark} green by a
heavy growth of pines & oaks
until the base of the bare gray
cone is reached. This occupies
4 or 5000 ft. of top of mt.
Back beyond this fir cone is
the still higher snowy peak up
which timber seems to climb
almost to the summit.

March 15th to 16th Morik Ranch
near Calima — Shot 2 fine species
of *Myctinomys* tonight (15th) One was
pale cinnamon & the other nearly black
brown. They were taken while circling
over the cattle corral.
On the afternoon of the 16th I rode
about 5 miles to examine some small
bat caves on the bank of Calima Riv.
Found a few bats belonging to the two
species found at Mangualillo viz,
Saccopteryx & the leaf-nosed bat.
Killed a few with sticks. Found
two Barn Owls in one of the caves.

Birds noted March 15-16

Barn Owl 2

Spotted Sandpiper 1

Chondestes grammacus abundant

Zonotrichia leucophrys, one

Asturina plagiata, com.

Small Kingfisher

and saw the familiar form of a Spotted sandpiper flitting along the rocky channel of the stream.

In the afternoon of the 16th I took my boxes of spec's into Colima to ship them. The man started ahead of me in the wagon when I rode into the outskirts of town I found him stopped at the City ^{limit} gate by a custom officer who asked for the permit or order allowing them to be passed into the city.

This was the first I had heard of the necessity for such a document was a consequence - it being later I had to leave them in the guard house all night & arrange with the Shipping agents to have them passed in the morning.

I then investigated the matter & find that the State Custom service requires that a permit be taken out by any one shipping any packages from one point to another. This permit being issued at a nominal cost of about 30⁰⁰⁰ Cts. per 300 lbs., or Carga. (Carga being a mule load).

This permit is issued when the shipper guarantees to pay any Custom duty there may be on his goods according to the state tariff. This is a small tax but it is collected on everything going into Colima.

I desired to get a pair of trousers but found that I could not get any except by having them made so a servant went out from the Botica Americana where I was at the time & called the tailor.

The latter came & finding what I desired went to a store & brought me samples of cloth. One of these I chose - paid him the price & he took my measure & agreed to have them done at a certain time. When one wishes a pair of shoes it is done in the same way - the shoemaker comes to you & you give him the money necessary to buy the material & he measures you & brings your shoes when done & you pay for the work when the article is delivered.

Cloths of all kinds are expensive here even the domestic Cassimeres being not less than \$4.00 per yard of 36 in. in local coin or 3.00 in N.S. coin.

The country is so hampered by local laws, customs duties of various kinds (national & inter-state) and a variety of taxes, that business must be done with little of the ease & facility we are accustomed to in the U.S. Everything is cumbersome & requires a large amount of red-tape & deliberation.

March 17 - Hacienda Magdalena
Armed with a letter from the proprietor of this place to his foreman (Don Gutierrez to Sr. Gonzales) I came out here today.

This is a cattle and sugar Hacienda located about 18 miles in a westerly direction from Colima.

We crossed the bed of the America Riv. in a diagonal course and were at least an hour winding about among & over the rock strewn washes & channels of this stream that has a bed of rock over two miles across at this point. We found the hacienda to be a large building enclosing a square with a wall & the usual surroundings of an inner courtyard. The building has its windows heavily barred.


with iron outside & heavy wooden shutters within. The walls of the building are 2 ft. thick & the place has the appearance of having been built in times when the houses of the wealthy classes were forts.

About the plaza fronting the hacienda are scattered the houses, ^{wattle} huts of the laborers.

The administrator received us hospitably and we were soon installed in a large room which was swept & made ready for us.

March 18 - Hacienda Magdalena
Taking a guide this morning I rode about 4 miles to a cave in a large vein of marble on the hillside near the hacienda. This cave is about 50 ft deep inclining at an angle of 45° with a cracked & irregular roof 4 to 7 ft from a floor of loose fragments of rock. The bottom of the incline is filled with water, & the rumbling of a subterranean stream can be heard. Close to the cave a very large spring breaks out of the hillside. In the lower part of this cave hundreds of bats were hanging to the roof and it was for them that I came to the cave.

By the aid of a stick a large number (over 100) bats were killed as they flew in a swarm about the cave when disturbed. On gaining the surface I found that my captures included 11 bats of one species & over 90 of another. The latter are very curious creatures being without a tail and having long slender heads with a tongue almost exactly like a woodpecker's.

The tongue is subcylindrical - broadest laterally, with a slender tip which is armed along both sides by a row of spines like the tongue of a woodpecker  and the likeness is still further in the glutinous secretion covering the tongue which is ^{readily} extensible $1\frac{7}{16}$ inches or 37 mm. beyond the tip of the nose as I found by actual measurement.

The tip of the nose has a small, upright, leaf-like appendage.

I cannot account for the use of this peculiar tongue except that the animals feed on the insects which abound in the flowers of the numerous species of cacti found all over the country here.

These flowers are usually filled with stamens & leaflets about the bases of which various insects feed & find shelter & to secure these the tongue of this bat would be a perfect

March 19. The mouse traps
yielded quite a harvest last night
among the things taken being a mouse
very similar to Vesperimus leucopus
sonoriensis. Also the smooth tailed
Vesperimus such as I took at Sepulchre
A deer, white-backed skunk, ~~and~~ a couple
of squirrels & tejons made up a good
day haul.

instrument. In the traps put out
last night were secured a Hesperomys &
2 spcs. of another mouse of a genus unknown
to me. In the afternoon a Lepus insolitus
& Sciurus were obtained.

March ~~19~~ 20 Hacienda Magdalena
I visited another cave which I heard
of about a mile from the one where I
went the other day. In it I found about 20
bats of a larger species than those taken
before. All but 1 of the lot taken were females
& contained a single embryo ~~ready~~ ready
for birth.

In the afternoon my boys brought me still another
species of bat that lives in the plantain
or banana orchards. It is an odd species
with two white face stripes.

A Peccary, deer & several Lepus
insolitus were brought in by the hunters.
also 6 large tejons.

March 21-

Made another trip to the bat cave
with small returns. Various animals
were brought in by the people today among
which the only one of note was a
juv. Opossum. It is the size of a
large house mouse but is the young
of a species about the size of a large

Com-o-dre-ja

squirrel according to the people
here & is called the Com-o-dre-ja!
It is a beautiful little animal with
very large eyes & a dark area about
each eye - the rest of body being pale brown.
I have had a standing offer ~~for~~ of cash
for various kinds of animals ever
since I have been here & it has
resulted in many things being brought
in which I should have missed otherwise.

McK 22-23 - Hacienda Magdalena

Two additional species of bats have come
in on the 23^d raising the no of species
to 13 to date. A fine male bat with a sooty
black back down which passes 2 dark buffy stripes
extending from shoulder to limit of hairs on tail mem-
brane - ^{one} stripe on each side of median line &
about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. apart. In front of each
fore-arm is a deep well developed sac with
filamentous processes growing on the interior.
A bat brought in on the 22^d had a soft
fur on all the body except from shoulders
back; - on dorsum to border of tail membrane
the skin is perfectly bare & black.

In the middle of the day of 23^d the
Volcano of Colima was hidden in
dense clouds & a great umbrella

shaped mass of cloud formed
above the lower strata ~~topping~~ a
cloud column & showing that quite an
active eruption is in progress.

Mich 24 Returned to Ranch near Colima
today.

Ranch del Balcon


Mich 25. Took two fine specimens of
large-eared Bats on last two evenings in
my room - the first I have seen.

Mich 26. A small reddish *Tropidilis* & a
small species of *Myctinomys* came in
for first time today.

Mich 27. Took 6 more *Thomomys* in
same loc. as others came from.

Mich 28. Hacienda San Antonio. With
one pack mule I came out here today
29 or 30 miles from starting point.
I supposed it to be not over 20 when I
started.

Leaving Colima for some miles the road led
to the N.E. toward the volcano for some miles
up a gradual & slightly broken slope of open
grassy country with but few areas of cacti
& mesquite, acacia, & other thorny plants.

At about 2500 ft. Alt. the cacti became
scarce & the country rose more rapidly
& was more broken & rolling.
About 20 miles from Colima as we came
near the ridge the grass became much more
rank & dense growth of bushes on the south
slope gave evidence of a much heavier
rainfall than is found at Colima.
Coming to the summit of the rise the country
descends abruptly in a series of very
steep & deep gulches divided by
broken sharp backed ridges to the
narrow rocky valley of the stream where
the Hacienda is located. The slopes
of these hills & the ~~does~~ narrow inter-
vening gulches are heavily clothed
with a fine growth of large trees, bushes
and many vines which extend down
to the bottom of the valley.
About 3 P.M. we reached the Hacienda which
is a fine series of buildings made of volcanic
Tufa laid up in a series of large stones
each surrounded by a series of small
thin edged stones all set in cement.
 This is a common style of
building in this country
both in old & new buildings & is also
used in stone walls. I found the

Some arrangement of stone work once
in an ancient ruined indian pueblo
at head of San Francisco R. in new Mex. (Baca
Plaza) The Hacienda is mainly devoted
to Coffee, but sugar & Alcohol (80°) or
Aguardiente are made from cane -
The latter being made from the molasses
left after the sugar is made.

The coffee is brought in by the pickers
(men, women or children) in baskets holding
about a bushel, for which they get 15 cts -

The berries are dark red, usually paler
on one side, & at a short distance a basket
full of them looks exactly like as many
Cranberries both in size & color.

These berries are soaked in a tank & then
run through a cylinder with brushes
pressing against the sides so that the tough
outer skin is broken & comes off leaving
the two kernels lying flat sides together, exposed.

Each kernel is surrounded by a hard chitinous
shell which in turn is covered by a
thin layer of sweetish pulp.

The two kernels come apart readily after
a further soaking to loosen the soft pulp,
they are spread in the sun on large
cement floors to dry. Then they go into
a cylinder in which the translucent

note - The small round berry which is separated from the others is called ~~Caracolillo~~ Caracolillo. It is found scattered among the other coffee or is simply a union of the two ordinary berries into a single smaller berry which is said to be much stronger than the ordinary coffee & brings a better price. (It is supposed to contain the strength ^{due} to the too much larger ordinary berries.)

shelly cover is broken & freed from the kernels. From here the kernels pass into a revolving cylindrical sizing screen which separates the kernels into 4 sizes or classes. Each class is then placed on a series of tables & hand-picked by women & girls to remove black or otherwise imperfect grains. Then the coffee is run through a cylindrical revolving polisher which, by friction, gives the seed a smooth surface and removes the thin, rough scale that is found over about one-third of it at one end before this process. The coffee is then sacked, marked & ready for market.

March 24th Hda. San Antonio. Colima
Today I rode over the coffee plantation with the Sup't. and was greatly pleased with the extreme natural beauty of the place. The Hacienda is situated on the south bank of the main branch of the Armeria Riv. about 8 miles west from the base of the Volcano which rises up in full view looking up the valley. ~~From~~ up & down the stream on the south bank the country rises very sharply to a higher district of brush land 200 ft. above. The intermediate area is a north slope

is very heavily wooded with a variety of large & small trees, - bushes & other vegetation making by far the finest piece of woods I have found in Colima.

The Hacienda is at an altitude of about 3800 ft. and a portion of the larger trees here on n. slopes are fine ash-trees 2 to 4 ft. at butt & some of them 80 or more ft. high.

Near the upper end of the ranch is a beautiful little lake called "Javalin" from the wild pigs found there.

This coffee ranch is remarkable for the fact that it is planted under the natural shade of the forest - the only thing done to prepare the ground being to cut out the sparse under growth & clear away any fallen timber there may be. The coffee was first planted on some flats near the river & shaded by plantains but this was old land where corn had been grown & the coffee was a failure. By accident it was learned that the coffee plants grew vigorously on the hill slopes under the trees & the hint was taken & now the plantation numbering some 160,000 trees extends along the lower slopes of the hill for some 5 miles and water for irrigating ~~each~~ plant is brought by means of tunnels & ditches, at heavy expense, from the river

above the upper field. The coffee is planted wherever a little ground can be found with slight enough pitch so that the plant can be grown & in many places little semi-circular walls of stone were built up on the lower side of the plants to prevent them sliding down the hill soil wall when irrigated.

The plants are set 6 ft. apart & in the oldest parts of the plantation (10 yrs or so) the trees are about 10 ft. high & the branches make almost a thicket. The berries grow scattered along the branch on short stems in clusters

of from 2 to 5 or 6. They are almost exactly like cranberries in size & color when ripe & are picked by twisting each berry from its stalk so not to break the stalk as the base of main berry stalk will give out another set of flowers if the stems are left in place. The picking is done mainly by women & girls who get 15 cts for a basket holding about a bushel.

This is a good deep rock to judge by the lots brought in at night.

Ladders are used to pick berries on the larger trees. The tree blossoms at 2^d year & requires a year to mature fruit.

Coffee can be grown here without irrigation, but the plants do better & make a heavier yield when irrigated during the dry season.

The soil on this plantation is wholly of volcanic origin, tufa, ashes & lavas forming a finely disintegrated mass on which is the surface element of decayed vegetation from the vigorous growth of trees & plants.

The Caffer bushes have dark glossy green leaves contrasting beautifully with the red berries.

March 30th Returned to Rancho del Dalcon. On the way back to town I passed through a small Indian settlement where they live exactly as do the poorer classes of Mexicans. At one place they had some kind of a dance in progress in honor of a birthday. It consisted of a shuffling of the feet in time to the music of a couple of ~~guitars~~ guitars & a harpall of the rudest construction. The men stood in a row 4 or 5 facing several women at a yard or so distant & both sides stood with arms hanging loosely down while the only motion of the body was when a dancer would at times turn around in his place. Otherwise

the whole affair was extremely lifeless & wanting in expression. The faces of the dancers all wore a solemn unsmiling expression. The ~~the~~ dancing was going on under a little grass shelter in front of a grass hut and the dancers feet clad in sandals were shuffling in 2 to 3 inches of dust. The host came out when I stopped a moment to look on & invited me to come in with a very hospitable air but I had to go on. Reached town in the evening

March 31st to April 1st Near Colima.
Busily at work getting ready for my trip to Guadalajara.

April 2^d Hacienda San Marcos, Jalisco.
Left Colima early in the morning and after 12 hours on the road made a station house at the village of Conejo on the Hda. San Marcos, over 35 miles from our starting point. The country rises in a series of gradual, slightly rolling elevations all the way from Colima & the road swings around the base of the volcano to the east & is close to its base at San Marcos whence a beautiful view is to be had of the pine clad base extending up to where the desolate slopes of ashy gray blot out all life.

Coahuayana

Thin white vapour can be seen coming out of the sides of the cone in many places. Off to the south and east can be seen the Canon of the Coahuayana River rising north of Zapatlan & flowing south to the coast. San Marcos must be at about 4500 to 5000 ft. elevation & is a large sugar plantation. Sugar cane being grown by irrigation close up to the lower edge of the firs.

~~Several~~ The Hacienda buildings are white-washed & stand out in bold relief against the green of the pine slopes behind them. Several small water courses leading from base of volcano down toward the river were crossed. The country rock was limestone for a part of the way east of Ahina & then gave way to a fine sandstone conglomerate with much surface wash of volcanic boulders from the volcano's base.

The road houses along the main trails such as we are on are called Mesons. We stopped at the meson de San Marcos. It had evidently once served as the Hacienda buildings & enclosed a large court where the burros, mules, & horses of several pack-trains were now ~~to~~ penned & being fed on corn stalks which were sold at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cts.

for each small bundle. 20 of these were
necessary to feed our 5 animals.
Corn was also bought at 9¢ an ^{almud} almud.
Packs of fruit, sugar, flour, salt, corn,
~~and~~ coconuts & other commodities
were arranged neatly in separate lots
the owner on a trading trip, or man in charge
for some merchant sleeping by his
goods. I obtained a room fronting the
court in which were 3 board benches for
beds, a table & 2 chairs. Into this they brought
a light & some water & our quarters were
furnished. I ordered everything the place
afforded for supper & we had chocolate
with cinnamon, boiled eggs, bread & beans.

April 3^d Agosts near Planchas.
Found one of my mules very lame this morning
so was obliged to pack one of the saddle animals
& my packer went on foot.
The road continued on around the mts.
parallel to the ~~so~~ river mentioned yesterday.
A few miles from San Marcos we crossed
the large Barranca de Bettran which
is about 500 ft deep with steep sides along
which a good zig-zag trail paved with
large cobble stones has been built.
This barranca presents many places where
it would be very difficult for two pack trains

to pass if not impossible. In former years the trackers had many bloody fights with machetes here in order to secure precedence & at one time the government had to have a soldier guard here to stop this. This & several other small, dangerous along this road have been favorite places for bandits to attack their victims and this has continued up to the present time it might be said as ~~one~~ one bandit has been shot near Tonila since I came about 6 or 8 m. S. of San Marcos since I came to Colima in Feb. and last year 2 were shot just south of Agostito & 4 others a few miles north of that place.

April 4th & 5th Agostito Near Plantainos Jalisco—

This place is in the lower border of the pines at about 5000 ft. alt. on the edge of a slope leading down from East base of the Sierra Nevada Mt. Below the brush drops down a couple of hundred feet to a lower brush on which is located Plantainos where a ~~few~~ small plantain garden is located in a sheltered spot. This brush is cut through by the river which is at a still deeper level. The country all about is a fine sandy

Conglomerate. The day of my arrival I visited a bat cave about $1\frac{1}{2}$ m. from Agost by trail but much nearer in a line. The cave is ~~at~~ 8 to 15 ft. high and about 100 yds deep and is located just under the brow of the bench on which Agost is placed & faces the lower bench. Formerly the road to Zapolte led along this lower bench & a large rock on top of bluff ~~at~~ over the mouth of this cave served as a lookout station for the robbers who lived here.

From this stone the road can be seen half a league each way & a trail leads down to intercept it from near the cave. The roof of the cave is thoroughly blackened with smoke from fires that must have been built for a long time well back in the cave.

Bats are numerous here now & the road has been changed so to avoid this vicinity. The government is working vigorously to suppress the banditti, with good success. I was told at Colima that the common people say to one another now - "be better behaved now & not do any mischief for people disappear now & no one knows what becomes of them". This indicating the way in which the rapid taking off of the thieves is

looked upon & the influence is a very good one. Still every one considers it necessary to carry arms.

4. The road from Agasto (formerly one of the main centers of robbery on the road) to Tonila is patrolled by 55 soldiers (mounted) & another squad of 5 from Agasto to Zapotlán.

The people through this section of country are very poor & depend on the corn grown on the thin layer of poor soil on the underlying bed of conglomerate.

The east slope of the Sierras de Colima is very dry only 3 or 4 streams coming down in deep barrancas while springs are almost unknown even high up. Animal life is consequently scarce.

A peculiar thing about the distribution of plants here is the fact that the pines grow down to 5000 ft. while the oaks on E. slope are only found high up.

Curiously enough I find a large number of mammals & birds ranging from the hot coast country up to the Pines. These are mainly the following species:

Onychomys, Peromyscus, Reithrodontomys, Sciurus, Lepus insolitus, Armadillo, Urocyon, Procyon, Didelphys & several mice.

The fine large Spermophilus macrourus

Birds April 2-5
The following birds noted on road
from near Tonila to Agostito.

Meadow Lark (*neglecta*)
Raven
Yel-head. blk. bd.
Cov. birds
Chondestes grammacus
Violet-gr. & Rough Wg. Swal.
Spotted Sd. pipit
Audubon & Yellow Warbler
Blk.-cap Flycatcher.
Lanius excubitorides

reaches its lower limit a few hundred
feet below the pine belt

On April 6- I left Agostito for

Zapotlan - passed through some
miles of small pines extending
down from the Sierra Nevada & off
across the Coahuayana or Tuxpan
River & away into Michoacan.
Within a couple of leagues of Zap-
otlan we crossed a very rough
bed of broken lava extending
out from a low volcanic cone
which rises near the base of the
main Sierra on the S. end of the
valley of Zapotlan. This place
is a town of some 18000 or 20000
people situated on the east side
of a basin or valley some 15 or 18
m. N. & S. by 12 E. & W. It is open
prairie-like country & devoted
mainly to corn fields.
The town is old as shown by its
Indian name that has been Christian-
ized (*Ciudad Juarez*) in honor of one
of Mexico's generals. Officially
it is known by the latter name,
but in common usage the old name

still holds its own.

The town has several Churches & Chapels and among the latter are some 6 or 8 Indian Chapels that are rather curious.

The Chapels have a life-size figure of Saint Sebastian with bloody wounds on his body. This saint was killed by South Sea Islanders years ago & the Indians here have adopted him as their special saint for that reason - hoping by doing him honor to do away with the sin shown by their fathers against the Church. In small glass cases beside the altar are small figures of the Virgin dressed in very highly ornamented costume upon the outside of which are hung dozens of little silver images of pigs, horses, cattle, feet, legs, hands, arms &c, &c, All being hung there by Indian worshippers to assist in securing the special assistance of the Virgin in securing answers to prayers. The image usually indicates the desire of the petitioner whether for animal wealth - or for the curing of bodily ills.

Each Indian Chapel has an Indian in charge who is chief of the chapel & the priests only come to them on special invitation to perform services of any kind for which they always receive pay.

There are still some considerable Indian villages about here the Indians bring only little, if any less civilized than the poor class of Mexicans.

The large Indian villages have a governor or Chief of their own selection & he, with his advisers, rules the village or tribe if there are smaller dependant villages & appoints the chiefs of the Chapels. He is applied to by the authorities to keep peace in his community & to capture & turn over ~~to~~ the law any offenders in his tribe at the request of the proper officials. This they do & the Indians give very little trouble & are in all practical ways self governing.

Sierra Nevada
trip
(Tahoe)

Apr. 9

Apr. 13

On April 9. I left town for the Sierra Nevada on a 14 days trip. The pines come down to about 5000 ft. on the border of the western side of the valley and the mountain slopes up gradually to 6500 ft. & hence the rise is continuous & very steep up to the top at about 14000 ft. The last 1000 ft. is in the form of a pinnacle or rocky point difficult to climb for the final 600 ft. The mountain on the north slope is heavily wooded in a series of belts. 1st a lower pine; 2^d Oaks & pines; 3^d firs, pines & birches; & 4th the barren summit.

The most interesting animals taken were some Arvicolas which swarm in the dense grass growing in the Pines & Fir from 9000 to 12500 ft.

In this same belt on a subsequent visit I found a shrew to be common. Also a form of ^{the} Sitomys leucopus group with very heavy hair occurs in this belt. A small Crimson titmouse with silky white auriculars was common among the fir & pines in this belt & the Junco caniceps with Merula migratoria were common.

Atenquique

Sayula

On a sheltered part of the summit about 12500 ft. high are some small beds of snow from which a supply is packed on burros down to Zapattan constantly during the summer.

The men had their camp in the bottom of the basin-like head of Atenquique Barranca.

These men come up here & pack the ice-like snow in gores & pack it down to Zapattan - 25 miles, ~~over~~ half of which is on steep mountain trails for 50 cents per load.

It is used mainly to make ice cream in town. It is also taken as far as Sayula, 30 miles beyond & was formerly taken even to Guadalajara. ~~From~~ It was surprising to see these men accustomed to the warm low country coming up here in their ordinary clothing of thin cotton trousers, shirt & sandals. They manage to sleep a little at night by keeping a fire going.

We camped in a grass-roofed hut of the snow gatherers & our men shivered & built fires all night to keep themselves warm. In the morning a thin sheet of ice had formed over a

pool of water by our camp.

Two Mexicans volunteered to go up on the mountain with me from Zapotlan the Secretary of the Jefe Politico & a Hacendado - Both spent hours trying to give me a favorable view of Mexican life & people by telling me of the good qualities of their soldiers and the reputed action of ~~General~~ Colonel Martinez in refusing an enormous bribe to permit Maximilian to escape. They added that after the close of the war Col. Martinez resigned his command and returned to his home refusing all offers of office or reward for his services, & being a poor man he gained his livelihood by burning Charcoal & selling it. However - among other things, one of them told me that there were very many young ladies in Zapotlan who would like to get married & on my asking why the young men did not marry them he replied that none of the young men in Zapotlan cared to get married, adding that ~~they~~ the young men were too dissipated & had no confidence in the faithfulness

of the girls. Enough in itself
to offset any favorable impression
they might have otherwise raised.

The morning after we reached the
Snow gatherers camp we rode
up on a high ridge at the base of
the peak at the summit reaching
an altitude of about 13500 ft. from
which, across a gulf of 6 or 8 miles
we saw the Cone of the Volcan de Fuego
& got a slight view of its crater, as
it is only about 12000 ft. high.

The summit where we stood is covered,
on all slopes where loose matter can
rest, by a deep layer of volcanic
ashes & fragments of pumice thrown
over here by the volcano. The main
mountain shows no sign of ever
having been a crater, although of
volcanic origin.

A strange thing was my finding
signs of a ham above timberline
on the summit of this mountain.

Whether this is a relative of the northern
Lepus washingtoni or not is hard to
say, but there is no animal of this
genus living in the adjacent wooded
belts lower down the mountain.

About 2 A.M. on good Friday ~~morning~~
some in town was awakened by the din
of large fire crackers & the hiss & detonation
of bombs which were fired to notify
people of the approaching church feast
day. It was told that this was the custom
on the approach of all feast days.

I now drew near good Friday &
my Mexican friends & the servants
insisted on returning to Zapotlán
so I was forced to return there
& leave the work unfinished to be
completed on another trip.

Thus paying for the volunteer
companionship - a lesson I am
not likely to need a second time.
I found Sciurus cervicalis com-
mon in the oaks about the lower
half of the mountain.

From April 14th to 19th Zapotlán

Kept about Zapotlán working in
the valley & writing reports in town.
On Good Friday the 15th I saw
the church processions in the
courtyard of the church.

The law has prohibited the carrying
of the great cross bearing the figure
of Christ through the streets with
other similar religious processions
so it is now done inside the church
enclosure. With some misgivings
I took my camera & worked my way
through the dense crowd into the
church court & secured some
views of the cross. The people were

perfectly good-natured about
it & even cleared a space so I
could get a better view.

A striking contrast with the fanat-
icism I would have met with
10 years ago when the mere pres-
ence of a heretic on such an
occasion would have been dangerous
to the intruder.

In the late afternoon the cross
was carried slowly around the enclosure
by 40 or 50 men followed & pre-
ceded by a dense crowd with a
~~then~~ band of music just ahead
of the cross. When the cross was
lowered to lie almost horizontally
& carried about while a man followed
playing a ~~loud~~ shrill wailing
note on a small kind of pipe
and when the cross was taken to
the church door the figure was
removed to the church & the cross
dismantled in the evening.

April 20-73 Sierra Nevada

Returned to the mountain and
took a trail that led around to
the N.W. side. Camped at about 10000 ft.

April 21 - Base of Sierra Nevada

On the morning of April 21 when we arose we found that there had been an eruption of the Volcano and the trees & ground were covered with a thin coating of ^{fine} pale gray ashes which gave the scene a strange uncanny air. Trees, rocks, & all one uniform pale gray ^{with} which the light of rapidly melting cast a gleam of unreality over the mountain side.

in the fir. Found Arvicolas very abundant, but the most interesting thing taken this trip were 5 Shrews (Sorex) found in Arvicola runways.

Robins (T. migratoria) Sialia sialis & Sitophaga picta were the most common birds high up.

In the grassy fir belt a species of Sitomys like sonoriensis but with long heavy ash, fur was common with thousands of Arvicolas.

In the oaks are many of a large species of Sitomys like melanophrys. Found the large Geomys of the mt. to be different from those of Zapotitan plain as they are dull ~~black~~ chocolate in color like those of Colima & this color becomes more intense as the mts. are approached up to about 10000 ft. which is this animal's limit.

The heavy oak belt on the north slope of the mountain where my work was done is a fine forest growth of large trees with many parasitic plants and mossy growths. Scattered about ~~there~~ were pines and other trees making a pleasing variety of foliage. Above this belt came the fir & birches

in irregular growth with scattered
areas of open slopes between and
a luxuriant growth of bunch
grass between making a picturesque
& characteristic scene. Among the
grass are the runways of the snakes
which are also used by the snakes
and Sitomys found there.

On the 23^d I returned to Zapotlan.
A curious White-sided Jack Rabbit
and a Cotton-tail were found on
the plain of Zapotlan.

^{Abis} May 24th to ^{Ma} 1st Zapotlan

Remained here working on reports
and doing a little collecting.
A single Nasua was seen and it
that was very much paler than
those from the coast and con-
siderably paler than those from
near Culima.

During this week in Zapotlan
another church festival was ushered
in by a grating of rockets
& fire crackers and in the evening
the entire square of the large
plaza was lighted up by a series
of iron crassets on stakes in

which pitch-pine was burned.
At the large gateway of the churchyard
one on each side stood a couple
of men playing on a long slender
drum & a curious wailing, fife-
like instrument.

The people crowded into the church
and services were held until nearly
11 P.M. During all the evening
there was a continual firing of
rockets from the roof of the new
church just in front of the one
where the services were being
held.

At 10 P.M. on the night of the first,
nine of us were packed into a
stage or "diligencia" and nine
mules were put on, two wheel,
14 in front & 3 in front again.

The driver gathered up his reins
& his assistant scrambled up
beside him holding aloft a large
porpoise tail of pitch & maguey
fiber and so we went ~~then~~ at
a gallop out of the town, the
torch casting a wild flickering
light & shade over the houses & fronts
showing momentary glimpses
of faces at windows or doors

and an occasional wayfarer floundered
against a wall to let us by in the
narrow street. Then we plunged into
the great void of the night and
for hours went bumping & jolting
over the rocks & deep ruts of the
road. For about an hour we
were on the descent of a very
steep hill & the torch bearers
went slowly ahead to light
the way. At Sayula we changed
animals & then away again
through the night until we came
to Jacoaleco where we stopped
for breakfast and I remained
over for a couple of nights.

May 2 & 3d Jacoaleco.
This is a town of 7000 people
at the border of a small lake - one of
the series located in the sparsely
of Jalisco. Volcanic hills rise
from 200 to 1200 or more feet
above the lake. The narrow valleys
lying between them. Salt grass
Distichlis & mesquite grow about
the borders of the lakes & the pear-leaved
& *Candelabra Cacti* are common -
the latter being especially common on

Jacoaleco

May 2

May 3

May 4

the ~~the~~ rocky hillsides where a low
scrubby growth of bushes occurs.
A small fish about 2 in. long is
found in the lake near town (but
no large species), which is without
outlet or inlet and is alkaline.
Great numbers of Nyctinomus
abound here & some were shot
in the evening. These with coons
~~and~~ Sperm. m. macrourus & Signatus
were about the only mammals.

May 14th Guadalajara.

At 9 a.m. we left here on the stage
and for four hours rode over through
the same district of sea level red lakes
among black, bush grown volcanic
hills to Santalena a quaint
little town where we took dinner.
On our way we passed a long narrow
lake which was strongly impregnated
with minerals so that where a wide
mud flat had been left bare by
the receding water, a thin deposit of
sulfate of soda was left. A large
number of men & boys were at work
scraping this deposit into little heaps
which were hauled away by bullock carts.

Zacate
to
Guadalajara
May 14

impregnated

to be treated for soda & borax.
The dust arose in heavy white clouds
& the sun poured down steadily with
a bright glaring light.

About Santalucia are many remains
of ancient people & many clay
pots, images, &c. are dug up in the
fields. The Finca Hacienda of
Bella Vista, one of the largest
sugar plantations in Mexico,
being located here.

Just north of Santa Rita on the road
toward Guadalupe a limestone
formation crops up through
a layer of fine conglomerate
or coarse grit over which
lies the general capping of
lava which ~~covers~~ all this
district. This is the only point
along the road where I saw any
sign of the lower rocks and, here
occur many springs & small
streams of water which appear
to come from the limestone and furnish
the water for irrigating the cane fields.
In this vicinity are found many
clay images & pottery of ancient
pattern in graves & mounds -
showing that the ancients were

in possession here about the river.
After leaving Sta. Lucia the country
gradually opened out until the road
finally came out on the rolling
plain about Guadalupe with hills
scattered here & there over its
surface. On the way a number of
wheatfields were passed none
of which showed a very vigorous
growth.

From Sta. Lucia to Guad. a number ^{mounted} of
soldiers were seen patrolling the
road singly or in pairs and at
one point a small grass covered hut
had been built on a knoll overlooking
the road where a brood dry wash crossed
it and here two soldiers were stationed.
As the stage toiled through the deep sand
of the wash one of the soldiers ran alongside &
handed the driver 10¢ & asked him to bring
out a bottle of Tequila on his return in
the morning. All along the road from
Zacualco to Guad. we passed
pack-trains of mules or burros—
some loaded & some ~~empty~~ going light
and long trains of bullock carts
or carts drawn by 6 to 8 mules.
Besides these many people were passed
who were tramping one way or another.

all carrying bundles of various sizes & often families of men women & children were striding along carrying all their household effects on their backs. The Fifth class who travelled mounted on horseback were all armed with sword hung to the saddle bow on left hand side, and pistol on belt.

The sun was low in the sky when we swung up to the top of a low ridge and came in view of the city some 3 miles away. The long line of flat-roofed houses were dominated by the proudly rising spires of the Cathedral 280 ft. high which looked down upon the town like a feudal castle of old. Here & there arose the lower & more massive stone belfries of the numerous churches that dot the town with their quaint and characteristic structures - some of which are handsomely ornamented with ~~stone~~ externally with stonework patterns.

One in particular is the church of Santa Monica of which I secured a photo. We entered the city just before sundown & rattling over the cobble-stone pavement with seating

clatter dashed around San Francisco
Jardin, where a military band was play-
ing to a motley crowd, and then
into the narrow portal of
the Hotel Nuevo Mundo & drew
up in a broad court yard.

Getting rid of some of the deep layers of
alkaline dust that covered me I
hunted up my friend P. L. Jones
who is living here with his wife for
a short time.

They insisted on my stopping with
them while in town - which I was
very glad to do. so I took my
traps to their house or rather
their flat at #7 Calle de San Francisco.

May 5th to 11th Guadalajara
During these days I remained in
the city with the exception of a trip to
the end of the street car line at
San Pedro.

The 5th of May, although a national holiday,
was very solemnly observed in Guadalajara.
The authorities had the plaza de armas
ornamented with bunting & the
national colors & the public buildings
were hung with the same & illuminated

GUADALAJARA.

(Mexico)

May 5

to

May 11

Plaza de Armas

at night as were the public
plazas & gardens - but a large
share of the places of business
were open all day & the people
seemed to take very little interest
in the day. This is in keeping with
the peculiarities of the Jaliscoense
who are noted for being among
the most turbulent & difficult
citizens of the country - ever ready
to oppose themselves to established
authority. Among other things
may be mentioned the fact that
the National Air of Mexico is only played
by the bands on occasions of the
President's visits here. My friends
heard it almost nightly in the Plaza
concerts at San Luis Potosi,
but have not heard it once in some
months here in Guadalajara. It
is known throughout Mexico the Jalisco
is one of the most bigoted Catholic states
of the country & in Jalisco has been
the greatest amount of brigandage
so that to this day it is necessary to
keep the public roads patrolled & a
heavy military force on hand -
The Post Office and various
buildings including the court &

buildings of the churches at the San Francisco garden which are used as quarters for the 20th Regiment of soldiers are part of the church properties taken by the government & thus the church in its shorn strength looks with futile & bitter hatred upon its spoiler & is ever ready to make use of its ancient tactics of underground workings to keep alive any hostile feeling against the govt that lies in its power.

The city is well supplied with fine gardens & plazas among which the Plaza de Armas in front of the Palace & beside the Cathedral is the finest. The military bands play every night in some of the principal plazas & during the hours the music continues the crowd walks about the plazas are thronged with the people. There are two promenades a broad inner & narrow outer one separated by a line of ~~settees~~ ^{benches} facing inward. The outer walk is used by the poorer people & the

The inner walk by the better classes.
At Colima & Zapotlan the ladies
walked on the inside of the walk
in one direction & the gentlemen
on the outside in another but
near the gentlemen take the inside &
the ladies the outside of the walk
despite the fact that it is strict
etiquette to give ladies the wall.
Despite the claims that I have heard
of the beauty of the ladies of
Guadalupe I fail to find it.

It is very rare to find a girl or
young lady of the higher class
who knows how to walk & carry
herself gracefully.

After being in town a couple
of days going, myself & my
assistant went out to San Pedro
on the street cars to see what
the country might afford.
At dusk we shot a few common
bats near the town & as we sat waiting
for a car about 7 P.M. several
policemen came up & told us
we were wanted at the town
building. We were appalled
the fact that we were arrested

and walked across the street
to the jail where they took our
guns & told us that we were
arrested for carrying arms without
a license. Fortunately Jerry had
a letter from the Governor of the state
recommending him to all officials
of the state & this was produced & sent
to the Jefe Político who soon
sent back word that we were to be
released & the jail officials then
handed us back our guns
with great politeness &
bowed us back into the street.
We lost no time the next day in
getting our licenses from the
Jefe in Guad. who granted them
to us free of charge.

The States of Mex. require all
persons except officials to take
out a license to carry arms
for their defense. These licenses
are good for 6 mos. & ^{almost} every
one in the community carries
arms it is a source of considera-
ble revenue.

May 11th Jones & myself with my
assistant secured horses & a
pack animal & went out to
the Barranca Ibarra today.
~~For~~ This is the Canon of the Santiago
Riv. about 6 or 7 miles north of
Guadalupe. It is a magnificent
piece of scenery. The Canon
~~is~~ is cut down some 1500 ft
from the rolling plain on
which Guadalupe stands and is
not over 2500 or 3000 ft across
at the top in many places.
The ~~slopes~~ ^{sides} are precipitous at
first & then slope abruptly
down to the vicinity of the river
bank where ^{there is} a very narrow
margin of level or gently sloping
land. The descent into the Canon
is along a steep, rubble paved
mule trail which follows
the side of a tributary canon down
to the river. A fine stream of water
flows down this Canon & near its
head are several very pretty
falls. The Santiago river is about
150 yds across & has a rough rocky
bed. The Hacienda Ibarra is
located near & at the gate of the

Hda. Buildings is located the main
ford of the river in a stretch
of still water. A couple of flat
boats are worked back & forth
along a rope & to carry cargo
& all animals are forced to swim
across. Hundreds of burros
loaded with charcoal come to this
ford daily & cross on their way
to Guadalupe.
All along the south side of the
Cacahuatan.

The people working about the ford
are good swimmers & frequently
swam out to assist some
bewildered or drowning animal.
Under the fine growth of wild fig trees
by the Hda. landing bordering both
sides of the trail are the grassy rapid
ruts of the workmen in picturesque
irregularity. For some distance up &
down the river, on the north slope
(S. side of R.) plantain orchards are
grown from just above high
water mark up to the base of the
cliff whenever water can be
brought to them. Several ditches
have been brought out from the
stream in the tributary coast

mentioned & led around the precipitous slope by great labor to the main canon. Sometimes the ditches are carried in cemented walls on narrow ledges about the edge of cliffs high up from the river and whenever exists soil enough to give foothold the glossy green of the plantains grow thickly.

On the lower slopes near the river & about the Hda. mangos are common & loaded with fruit, & a few large coffee plants among the plantains seem to do well.

The Hda. is the usual square adobe structure with rooms opening on a pillared corridor fronting an open court with a central fountain shaded by orange & mango trees.

We rode up & dismounted & learned that no one was at home but the major domo. He informed us suitably enough that the rooms were all occupied & walked away. He was one of the poor class & appeared to enjoy the opportunity to be rude. We decided to remain however & so moved our effects into

the court & took possession of one end of the corridor. The rooms were occupied by a priest & several young people. Our Jony coughed incessantly all night owing to the damp air & in the morning the priest told him that he ~~should~~^{ought} not to sleep outside & in the afternoon one of the yg. men stopping here came to us & invited us to occupy a room which they had made ready for us. We accepted this offer with great pleasure.

Our meals we have had brought in by the people who keep a small posada or eating house for the workmen near the gate of the Hda.

Our success in trapping was not very great at this place though we secured a curious epizootic, some foxes, a *Tepusa* & *Sitomys melanophrys*. In one place I set two traps about a foot apart & caught a pair of foxes in them. The proprietor of the Hda. came out from Guad. on Sat. & after reading my letter of recommendation ~~to~~^{from} the governor gave us permission to remain as long as we wished. The boys along the

On Sunday, the 15th very little traffic was on the road & church was opened by the firing of rockets ~~before~~ before & during the service.

During the day 8 or 10 men, each on a small raft made of dry banana stalks spent some hours floating down the stretch of still water by the Hda. & throwing cast nets. They caught some catfish weighing from 1 to 5 lbs. It was an interesting sight to see them drifting down together throwing the white netted disks with the tall cliffs for a background.

ATEMAJAC

river gave us quite a harvest of birds among which was the beautiful red bellied trogon called the Pajaro Nacional (National bird) by many because its color is red, white & green - the national colors of Mexico.

May 16 - Atemajac - Today we packed up & moved camp to the village of Atemajac just above the head of the tributary Canon down which the trail runs to the ford from Guad. It is also the end of a street-car line from town. Then I found a ro-ro and several days were spent there trapping. Along the stream here are several mills owned by a Spanish gentleman where cotton cloth, paper & flour are made.

One of these mills is surrounded by a high wall pierced for musketry with several bastions at its angles & evidently having served as a fort during the days when the French invasion & civil wars made it necessary.

After a few days here, during which I obtained the most characteristic mammals, I returned to town leaving my assistant to continue the work.

On the plains about Alameda I took 2 species of *Sitomys* & found *Sigmodon*, *Sperm. macrourus* & *Sperm. spilos.* common. Also *Procyon*, *Urocyon* & *Didelphys*. In the Canon near its upper wall of cliff a *Neotoma*, *Sigmodon* & 2 other species of *Sitomys* were common.

The Barranca has a small representation of the coast fauna such as the *Sitomys melanophrys* ~~etc.~~, *Urocyon*, etc. But on the plain about Guadalajara it is essentially a part of the great central plain of Mexico.

May 7th - 31st Guadalajara
On the 20th ^{7^{21st}} the first signs of the rainy season were noted in heavy thunder-head clouds, rolling thunder, & a sprinkle of rain in the afternoon.

The country is now stirred up over the approaching election of a President and Prosdio. This party are using every effort for his re-election while the Anti-Dio party consisting mainly of the Clericals & their supporters are working to defeat him.

Curiously enough the students of the State College here are anti-Dio and have been holding meetings to air their ideas. When they began to show their leaning the President of the College with the Jefe Político called them together & gave them a talk to try to put an end to this fussing but without avail. The students appointed a meeting on the Alameda but when they reached the spot they found the place occupied by police so they moved out to beyond one of the garitas. This meeting was a failure & another was called to meet outside the city gates in a small cañon.

While waiting here I made a visit to the Hospicio situated just on the eastern border of town. This is one of the finest charitable institutions to be found anywhere.

It contains ~~200~~⁴⁰⁰ orphans (~~100~~⁴⁰⁰ boys ~~300~~³⁰⁰ girls) of all ages from infants to girls of 18 or 20. The boys are sent to the state school ~~go to~~ at 12 but the girls are kept here until they are 20. 400 children have been raised & found outside employment from this fine institution.

The girls learn typesetting, drawing lithographing, photography, embroidery & other kinds of needle work.

The place is kept very clean & orderly & is a model school in every way. It is the pride of Guadalajara & is a model institution.

It is a large building containing 20 courts or patios - the largest one being full of fruit trees & having a central fountain. The black-birds & other birds were singing loudly & busying themselves about nestbuilding in the mango trees.

The ³ protestant missions here have schools & various mexican assistant preachers but they labor at an up hill business owing to the opposition of the priests and

the indifference of the people.
When missions were first put
here the opposition was very bitter &
incited by fanaticism & priests a
mob assassinated two missionaries.
At a later period the missionaries
were notified that the mob was coming
to destroy them at a certain time so
the missionary in charge barricaded
his doors, armed himself & a few
supporters with rifles & awaited the
attack. At the appointed time the
mob appeared in large numbers
and as they were about to begin the
attack a sharp earthquake shock
was felt. The mob became panic
stricken and fled at once & it was
afterwards given out that the parties
had been aided by the devil.
The "heretics" on the other hand attributed
to another cause.

Howver the thing occurred the effect
was such upon the fanatics that they
have never made any serious dis-
turbance since. At times some one
throws a stone into the room when a
service is being held & at once takes to
his heels but beyond such petty
annoyances nothing is done actively.
Still the priests keep up a constant
undercurrent of feeling & missionaries
have trouble in renting houses as many
fanatics will let a house remain un-
occupied rather than rent to a
protestant - sometimes even refusing
to rent to anyone protestant missionary.
Suet.

and her own in order to be able to accompany
her husband to join with him in his
studies. United in their work seeing
the straightforward earnestness of her hus-
band one cannot but feel a respect for
such workers & their cause whatever pre-
disposition he may have had against mission-
aries in general. To all such missions I say
success & good speed to the work.

In one small town near Guadalajara
where a small congregation of
converts was established the people
molested the priests & finally forced
them to move away. The local
authorities paying no heed to protests
or complaints.

At another place a mob gathered to storm
the congregation in a house one Sunday
while service was in progress but the Am-
erican clergyman who was officiating walked
to the door with a revolver in ~~both~~
each hand and announced the fact
that he proposed to shoot the first man
who broke in upon the meeting with
violence. The mob halted - considered
the new attitude of affairs for a moment
& slowly dispersed. The missionary returned
to his sermon with the pistol on the
table before him.

Such little events go to spice the
life of a missionary down here and
it certainly requires persistence and
considerable courage to do good work
in the face of such obstacles.

Mrs. Howland wife of the Congregational
missionary here is a fine example of
what a true woman can do for
her husband. She is a slight delicate
appearing woman with 3 small
children & the care of the household
yet she assists in the editing of
the small Spanish church paper
published by her husband - doing
all of the editorial work when her husband is
away. In addition she is studying Greek.

